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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/804,230	03/19/2004	Kenneth McQueeney	66396-145	6074
20277	7590	03/25/2005		EXAMINER
		MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP 600 13TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3096		KRAMSKAYA, MARINA
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2858	

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/804,230	MCQUEENEY, KENNETH
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Marina Kramskaya	2858

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-2, 5-6, & 9-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 3-4 & 7-8 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/25/2004</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-2, 6, & 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dittmann et al., US 5,444,376.

As per Claim 1, Dittmann discloses a capacitive probe (FIG. 1 & 2) for simultaneously detecting a plurality of electric near fields present proximate a hybrid or DIS ignition coil (**11, 12**; column 3, lines 36-40), the capacitive probe comprising;

- a base portion **32**;
- a fastening device **34** by which the base portion **32** of the capacitive probe may be removably attached to an ignition coil housing of an ignition coil **12** under test;
- a positioning member **35** adapted to move along at least one axis relative to the base portion,
- an arm **36** connecting the positioning member to at least one of the base portion and the fastening device; and

- a plurality of capacitive sensors arranged on the positioning member, each capacitive sensor (25, 26) having an electrical lead (30, 35) connected thereto,
- wherein at least one of the positioning member 35 and arm 36 are adapted to move along or about at least one axis relative to the base portion 32.

As per Claim 2, Dittmann further discloses the plurality of capacitive sensors consist of a first capacitive sensor 25 and a second capacitive sensor 26.

As per Claim 6, Dittmann further discloses a capacitive probe where at least one of the positioning member and arm are adapted to move along or about at least one axis relative to the base portion.

As per Claim 9, Dittmann discloses a diagnostic system for analyzing the operation of an engine (FIG. 1 & 2), the diagnostic system comprising:
a capacitive probe (FIG. 1 & 2) for simultaneously detecting an amplitude of a first and a second electric near field proximate a hybrid or DIS ignition coil 12 housing, the capacitive probe comprising a fastening device 34 configured to removably attach the capacitive probe to the ignition coil housing and a body 12, the body bearing a first signal detector and a second signal detector (25, 26),

wherein each of the first signal detector and a second signal detector are arranged adjacent a location of a respective one of the first and second electric near

fields for detecting an amplitude of the respective electric near field (ie. near the ignition coil, see FIG. 1) and

wherein each signal detector outputs (via 30, 35) a signal representative of a respective electric near field.

As per Claim 10, Dittmann further discloses the diagnostic system further comprising:

a signal processor 32 for receiving the signals output from the capacitive probe and processing the signals (in 32).

As per Claim 11. Dittmann further discloses the diagnostic system further comprising:

a reporting system (in 32) for receiving signals processed by the processing system and generating a physical representation of the processed signals (output 33).

As per Claim 12, Dittmann discloses a method for simultaneously detecting a plurality of electric near fields proximate a hybrid or DIS ignition coil (11, 12; column 3, lines 36-40) housing, comprising the steps of:

- providing a capacitive probe (FIG. 1 & 2) comprising a fastening device 34 configured to removably attach the capacitive probe to the ignition coil 12 housing and a body 32, the body bearing a first signal detector 25 and a second signal detector 26;

- attaching the capacitive probe to the ignition coil housing (by means 27, 28);
- positioning the first signal detector 25 proximate a position of the ignition coil 11 housing adjacent a location of a first electric near field;
- positioning the second signal detector 26 proximate a position of the ignition coil 12 housing adjacent a location of a second electric near field;
- simultaneously detecting the first electric near field using the first signal detector and detecting the second electric near field using the second signal detector (column 1, lines 44-45), and
- outputting from each of the first signal detector 25 and second signal detector 26 a signal 33 representative of a respective one of the first and second electric near field.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dittmann et al., in view of Yerkovich et al., US 5,208,541.

Dittmann discloses a capacitive probe for detection of electric fields present near hybrid or DIS ignition coil as applied to claim 2 above.

Dittmann does not disclose the probe where at least one of the first capacitive sensor and second capacitive sensor comprises a metal plate.

Yerkovich discloses the ignition coil testing probe **15** where at least one of the first capacitive sensor and second capacitive sensor comprises a metal plate (**35**; column 3, lines 23-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a metal plate capacitive sensor, as taught by Yerkovich, in the probe of Dittmann, in order to have a conductive surface to detect the field.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dittmann in view of Sims, US 5,614,828.

Dittmann discloses a method for simultaneously detecting a plurality of electric near fields present proximate a hybrid or DIS ignition coil housing as applied to claim 12 above. Dittmann also discloses processing a signal output by at least one of the first signal detector and second signal detector (in **32** where the output is **33**).

Dittmann does not disclose using at least one of a signal processor and amplifier.

Sims discloses a DIS testing system where the signals are processed using at least one of a signal processor **15** and amplifier **22**.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a signal processor and an amplifier, as taught by Sims, in the testing method of Dittmann, in order to amplify the signal of the ignition coil.

As per Claim 14, Dittmann discloses a method for simultaneously detecting a plurality of electric near fields present proximate a hybrid or DIS ignition coil housing as applied to claim 12 above. Dittmann also discloses reporting at least one signal output 31 by the first signal detector and second signal detector to a further diagnostic device 48.

Dittmann does not disclose reporting of the signals to a display device, a printing device, communication device, and an electronic storage device.

Sims discloses reporting of the signals to a display device (ie. oscilloscope). Sims does not explicitly disclose further connection to a printing device, communication device, and an electronic storage device. However connection of a printing device, communication device, and an electronic storage device is well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a printing device, communication device, and an electronic storage device in the further diagnostic device 48 of Dittmann in order to have a record of the capacitively sensed data.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 3-4 and 7-8 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

As per Claim 3, the prior art fails to teach of the use of capacitive sensors with metallizations having different areas.

As per Claim 4, Shaland, US 5,132,625 teaches of capacitive sensors wherein one is associated with a positive going output of the ignition coil under test and the other capacitive sensor is associated with the negative going output of the ignition coil under test (ABS, lines 5-10). However, the prior art fails to teach the association of a capacitive sensor with different areas to the different polarities.

As per Claim 7, the prior art fails to teach the arm comprising a curvilinear plate.

As per Claim 8, Shaland, US 5,132,625 teaches associating the first capacitive sensor with a positive going output of the ignition coil under test and the second capacitive sensor with a negative going output of the ignition coil under test (ABS, lines 5-10).

However the prior art fails to teach a capacitor disposed to connect at least one of the first capacitive sensor and the second capacitive sensor to at least one of the positioning member and the an arm to substantially equalize an amplitude between the first capacitive sensor and the second capacitive Sensor.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Becker et al., US 5,004,984, Kiess et al., US 5,668,331, and Crecelius et al., US 6,359,439, teach using capacitive sensors to detect electric fields near an ignition coil.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marina Kramskaya whose telephone number is (571)272-2146. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00-4:00.

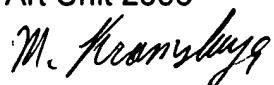
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Lefkowitz can be reached on (571)272-2180. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



ANJAN DEB
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Marina Kramskaya
Examiner
Art Unit 2858



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